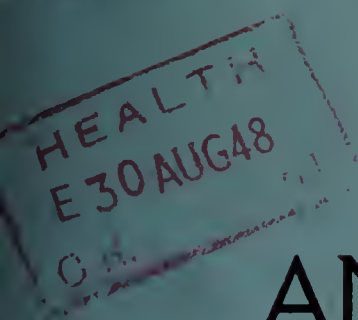


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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-EASTERN
COMBINED
SANITARY DISTRICT
OF
WEST SUSSEX
1947.



By the Medical Officer of Health:
KENNETH N. MAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

TWELFTH
A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED
DISTRICT
of
W E S T S U S S E X
1947.

By the Medical Officer of Health:
Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Health Department,
Comewell House,
Horsham.

The Area District has been re-constituted to include Horsham Urban, Horsham Rural and Petworth Rural Districts.

By Order in Council, No. 88325.

This Report, the twelfth for the new arrangement of districts, represents the seventy-fourth for the individual areas. During the years 1939 to 1943 it was necessary, owing to war conditions, to issue separate Reports for each of the three districts.

I N D E X.

Horsham Urban District ...	5.
Horsham Rural District ...	25.
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Appendix	53.

WEST SUSSEX NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED DISTRICT.

July, 1948.

Health Department,
Comewell House,
North Street,
HORSHAM.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee of the Horsham Urban District Council, of the General Purposes Committee of the Horsham Rural District Council, and of the Petworth Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the Health of the Combined Districts during 1947. This report is the twelfth since the rearrangement of Districts in 1935 (Order in Council No. 88325), and represents the seventy-fourth for the individual areas, the total estimated population of which, at mid-year 1947, was 50,140. The report has been arranged in accordance with the suggestions contained in Circular 170/47 of the Ministry of Health.

Statistics have been furnished separately for each of the three Districts, and from these it will be seen that there has again been a general rise in the Birth-Rate. Whereas in the Horsham Urban District the Death Rate has fallen, there has been a rise in both the Horsham and Petworth Rural Districts, but it must be remembered that fluctuations in such small units of population have little significance. Once again the Death-Rate in all Districts is above that for England and Wales as a whole, the figure given being a crude death-rate, not taking into account the age or sex of the population. A "Corrected Death-Rate" can only be ascertained by the use of a "Comparability Factor," a figure not at present provided by the Registrar General.

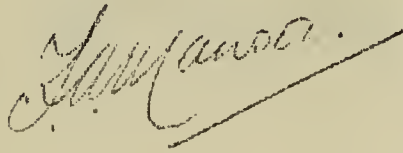
In April, 1945, the North West Sussex Joint Water Board came into being, and this Authority is now responsible for the provision of a water supply to the Horsham Urban and Rural Districts. In each section of the Report will be found details of the samples taken during the year by the District Sanitary Inspectors, but comments thereon, being common to both areas, have been included in the Appendix.

I am again indebted to Messrs. Partridge, Bartrim and

Green, Senior Sanitary Inspectors, for their co-operation in the work of the Department and their assistance in the compilation of this Report, and to the other members of the staff for their help throughout the year. I am also grateful to the Chairmen and Members of the Committees with whom my work is more particularly connected, for their support and consideration, and to the Chief Officers of the Councils for their assistance.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. M. Hancock", written over a horizontal line.

Medical Officer of Health.

H O R S H A M U R B A N D I S T R I C T, 1 9 4 7.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA, 1947.

Area (Acres)	1,843.
Population at Census, 1931	13,550.
Estimated resident population, mid-1947	16,810.
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of March 1948) according to the Rate Books	4,810.
Rateable Value (March 1948)	£148,506.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated) ...	£567.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate	321.	157.	164.) Birth Rate 20.04
(Illegitimate	16.	11.	5.) per 1,000 estimated
) R.P. in mid-1947.
Still Births	8.	5.	3.) Rate per 1,000
) Total Births 24.31.

Deaths 212. 106. 106. Death Rate 12.61.

England & Wales Birth Rate. 20.5. Death Rate. 12.0.

W. Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate. 17.59. Death Rate 15.20.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes:-

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000	Total Births
Puerperal Sepsis	0.	0.00	
Other Puerperal Causes	0.	0.00	

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	21.06
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	21.80.
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	00.00.
(Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales	41).

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Cont'd):

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	34 (35)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two yrs. of age).....	2.(0)

(Figures in Brackets refer to 1946).

The chief causes of death were:-

Heart Disease	59.(72)
Cancer	34.(35)
Cerebral Haemorrhage	24.(23)

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Horsham is a prosperous market and industrial town situated in the Weald at a railway junction, and is the shopping and amusement centre for the surrounding populous rural district. There are a few local industries, and unemployment was negligible prior to the outbreak of war.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL.

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health, part time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine, and, as Assistant County Medical Officer, School Medical Inspector and District Tuberculosis Officer for the area.

(b) OTHERS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:-
E. Partridge, M.S.I.A. A.R.San.I.
Certified Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute.
Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods,
Royal Sanitary Institute.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:-
C.H. Street, C.S.I.B. Certified Sanitary Inspector,
Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors'

Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases among the civilian population were notified during the year:-

Scarlet Fever	21	(9)
Diphtheria	1	(4)
Measles	118	(26)
Whooping Cough	21	(51)
Pneumonia	5	(2)
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	(11)
Erysipelas	3	(1)
Poliomyelitis	5	(0)
Paratyphoid	1	(0)
Ophth-Neon	1	(0)

The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified during the previous year.

The rise in the incidence of Poliomyelitis during 1947 was very marked, over 9,000 primary notifications being received in England & Wales during the year. This figure is approximately six times as great as that in 1938, previously the year of highest recorded incidence.

Of the five cases notified in the Urban District, four were in children, - of these one died of respiratory paralysis. The remaining case was an adult, admitted to Horsham Hospital from his home in the Rural District prior to the making of the diagnosis. This case also proved fatal.

The one notification of Paratyphoid Fever was in respect of a pupil at a local Preparatory School. The source of infection could not be traced, but no other cases occurred and the patient made an uninterrupted recovery.

The Council made an annual grant to the local Nursing Association towards the cost of provision of nursing for Measles and Pneumonia.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

Number of cases added to the Register during the year ... 14.

Pulmonary Males ... 5.	Non-pulmonary Males ... 4.
Females ... 3.	Females ... 2.

There were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis; all were pulmonary (1 male, 2 female).

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1947, was 164.

Number of Removals from Register - 7.

D I P H T H E R I A I M M U N I S A T I O N .

During the year, 142 children under 5 years of age, and 13 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years, received the full course of immunisation under the official Scheme.

On the 31st December 1947 the estimated child population (i.e. under 15) of the Urban District was 3,498. Of these 2,479 had been dealt with through the Scheme, 558 of these being under five years and 1,921 being 5-15 years.

In addition, 237 children were given re-inforcing doses.

Further particulars will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

T R E A T M E N T O F S C A B I E S A N D V E R M I N O U S C O N D I T I O N S .

The total number of patients and contacts treated during the year was 61, as compared with 94 in 1946, 144 in 1945 and 284 in 1944, and they were dealt with as shown:-

Home Treatment:- 24 cases and 37 contacts.

Details of the present arrangements for the treatment of these cases will be found in the Appendix.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Routine bacteriological work was again referred to the Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom. Details of the existing arrangements will be found in the Appendix.

There was a further increase in the amount of work carried out during the year, particularly in respect of samples of water and milk.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was no change in the arrangements whereby patients were admitted to Swandean Isolation Hospital, Worthing. By agreement with the Corporation of the Borough of Worthing, five beds were reserved for cases from the Horsham Urban District.

The following cases of infectious disease were admitted during the period ending 31st December, 1947:-

Swandean Isolation Hospital:

Scarlet Fever	12 (6 in 1946, 9 in 1945).
Diphtheria	1 (4 in 1946, 0 in 1945).
Paratyphoid	1 (0 in 1946 & 1945).
Poliomyelitis	3 (0 in 1946 & 1945).
Measles	1 (0 in 1946 & 1945).

Case from Common Lodging House.

Chichester Isolation Hospital:

1 Poliomyelitis.

Great Ormond Street Hospital:

1 Poliomyelitis.

Southlands:

1 Puerperal Pyrexia.

Brighton Isolation Hospital:

1 Scarlet Fever and baby from Maternity Unit.

The question of the hospitalization of cases of Scarlet Fever is dealt with in the Appendix to this Report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER:

During the first quarter of the year the main source of supply for the Town was from the Whitesbridge Pumping Station, assisted by smaller quantities drawn from the old Stanley Street well. During the later months there were changes in the method of distribution throughout the district, following the formation of the Water Board, and reference is made to these in the Appendix.

Regular sampling of water, both for bacteriological and chemical analysis, was carried out by the Staff of the Health Department, a total of 259 samples being taken for bacteriological examination alone. The results are set out below:-

PLACE	Samples Taken.	Bact.	Chemical & Bact.	Satisfactory.	B. Coli Present.
Whitesbridge Untreated	68	65	3	55	13
Whitesbridge Treated.	66	65	1	66	-
Stanley Street Untreated.	23	23	-	23	-
Stanley Street Treated.	50.	50	-	50	-
Beedingwood Reservoir.	18	17	1	18	-
Star Reservoir	12	12	-	12	-
District.	27	25	2	27	-
Rural Supply to Whitesbridge	15	15	-	8	7
<u>TOTAL</u>	279.	272.	7.	259.	20.

WATER (Cont'd):

No samples of untreated water could be taken at Stanley Street, - except on one occasion, after 23rd June, as pumping was continuous from about that date, and chlorination takes place in the well.

UNTREATED WATER FROM WHITESBRIDGE PUMPING STATION.

As will be seen from the above table, 68 samples of untreated water were taken from this source, and 13 of these were found to contain 3 or more coliform organisms per 100 ml. The findings were as follows:-

7.1.47.	3	presumptive coliform per 100 ml.				
9.1.47.	5	"	"	"	"	"
15.1.47.	3	"	"	"	"	"
21.1.47.	3	"	"	"	"	"
4.2.47.	35	"	"	"	"	"
7.2.47.	35	"	"	"	"	"
10.2.47.	13	"	"	"	"	"
12.2.47.	30	"	"	"	"	"
18.2.47.	3	"	"	"	"	"
7.3.47.	3	"	"	"	"	"
18.3.47.	40	"	"	"	"	"
24.3.47.	5	"	"	"	"	"
22.4.47.	3	"	"	"	"	"

In addition, for a period of 3 or 4 months, water from a source in the Chanctonbury Rural District was pumped to Whitesbridge Pumping Station to supplement the Urban District supply. Samples of this water were taken (see heading "Rural Supply to Whitesbridge") and 3 or more coliforms were found in 7 of these.

This supply was discontinued in June following the formation of the North-West Sussex Joint Water Board.

The findings were as follows:-

18.3.47.	3	presumptive coliform per 100 ml.				
24.3.47.	5	"	"	"	"	"
28.3.47.	8	"	"	"	"	"
1.4.47.	8	"	"	"	"	"
8.4.47.	5	"	"	"	"	"
16.5.47.	3	"	"	"	"	"
10.6.47.	25	"	"	"	"	"

ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER received on 21st March 1947.
 from HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
 labelled: Tap in filter room (Untreated Water) Whitesbridge.
 Date: 11.3.47. 10.15 a.m.
 Taken by C.H. Street. Witness A. Scott.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Appearance	Faint opalescence with flocculent deposit of mineral debris consisting of ferruginous silicious particles.	
Colour	Faint yellow-brown.	Filtered: Nil.
Reaction pH	On the acid side of neutrality. 6.9.	Odour: Nil.
		Free Carbonic Acid: 23
Electric Conductivity @ 20°C.	310.	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ 130.
Total Solids 180°C.	210.	Turbidity (silica scale) 7.
Chlorine in Chlorides	21.	
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.0.	Nitrites Less than 0.01.
Hardness: Permanent	0.	
Temporary	40.	
Total	40.	
Metals	Iron. 1.75.	Manganese 0.30 other metals absent.
Free Ammonia	0.25.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen -
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.000	Albuminoid Nitrogen -
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs 27°C.	0.30.	Free Chlorine reaction. Absent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

No. of Bacteria per cc. or ml.
 On Agar in 3 days at 20°C. 8.
 On Agar in 1 day at 37°C. 0.
 On Agar in 2 days at 37°C. 2.
 Bacillus Coli Present in - Absent from 100 ml.
 Bacillus Welchii Present in 100 ml. Absent from 10 ml.
 Presumptive Coliform Reaction Present in - Absent from 100 ml.
 Report: This sample has faint opalescence and slight deposit causing appreciable, though not excessive, turbidity which is due to the presence of an objectionable trace of iron. It is free from other metals apart from a minute trace of manganese. The water is practically neutral in reaction, but it is soft in character and carries an appreciable amount of free carbon dioxide. A corrosive tendency towards metals would therefore be anticipated. No excess of salinity or mineral constituents is present and the water is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity.
 Subject to clarification the water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes. Gordon Miles.
 B.Sc. F.R.I.C.

N.B. Since the summer of 1947, more Whitesbridge water has been used to supply parts of the Horsham Rural District, - see note in Appendix).

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act:-

1. Informal	332.
2. Statutory	30.

Number of Notices complied with:-

1. Informal	257.
2. Statutory	28.

INSPECTIONS, etc.

Complaints received	233.
Complaints remedied	214.
Miscellaneous Inspections	1,048.
Re-Inspections	2,255.

Factories.

Number on Register	84.
Inspections	70.
Number of Defects found	15.
Number of Defects remedied	15.
Outworkers premises	5.

Moveable Dwellings.

Inspections	13.
Defects found and remedied	1.

Offensive Trades.

Inspections	5.
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Shops Act.

Number of shops inspected	62.
---------------------------------	-----

INSPECTIONS, etc. (Cont'd): Shops Act.

Number of defects found 7.

Number of defects remedied 5.

Places of Public Entertainment.

Inspections 5.

Number of Defects found Nil.

Public House Conveniences.

Inspections 64.

Defects found and remedied 3.

Common Lodging House.

Inspections 20.

Infectious Disease.

Visits and Enquiry into Infectious Disease 54.

Rooms Disinfected 21.

Books Disinfected 53.

Drainage etc.

Visits 193.

Drains tested 10.

Drains repaired 9.

New Drains laid 4.

Premises connected to main drainage 4.

Dustbins provided 38.

Water.

Number of samples taken from the Town's supply..279.
(For particulars see Page 10).

Premises connected to Water supply 3.

Female Domestic Servants' Agency.

Number Registered 3.

Number of Inspections 3.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Number of complaints received 259.
Total number of visits 2,825

Action taken.

Trapping 11.
Poisoning 262.
Structural work necessary 9.
Estimated number of rats caught 1,478.
Mice caught 68.

During the year two Maintenance Tests of the sewers have been carried out by baiting 10% of the manholes on the sewers. From these, it would appear that the sewers are in a satisfactory condition, as, out of 50 baited, only 6 showed any "take" of bait.

The Council entered into the Ministry of Food Private Dwelling Scheme, for which a special grant was made by the Ministry. The grant-aided scheme ended on the 30th June, 1947.

Under this scheme, door-to-door survey was made of the whole of the town, and 78 infestations were found.

The systematic search was continued throughout the year as a routine, after the "grant-aid" ceased.

ERADICATION OF BEDBUGS.

Number of visits in connection with vermin 21.
Number of rooms treated for vermin 28.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Council own the only Public Swimming Pool, which is an open-air bath situated in Horsham Park.

The satisfactory condition of the water is ensured by a continuous filtration plant, with a six hour turn-over and the use of a chemical process. In addition to daily routine tests to enable the correct chemical treatment of the water to be carried out, samples are taken weekly for chemical and bacteriological examinations.

Thirty five of these samples were taken during the season. All were satisfactory.

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits and inspections	68.
Number Registered	13.
Defects found	6.
Defects remedied	6.

There are 8 Dairy Farms in the District and 17 visits were paid to these.

WHOLESALE:

(i) Tuberculin Tested	0.
(ii) Accredited	4.
(iii) Pasteurised	0.
(iv) Others	2.

RETAIL:

(i) Tuberculin Tested	1.
(ii) Tuberculin Tested Certified	1.
(iii) Accredited	0.
(iv) Pasteurised	4.
(v) Others	6.
(vi) Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	3.

MILK SAMPLED.

DESIGNATION	SAMPLES TAKEN	UP TO STANDARD	BELOW STANDARD
T.T. Certified	6	3	3
Tuberculin Tested	1	-	1
T.T. (Pasteurised)	7	4	3
Pasteurised	11	9	2
<u>TOTALS</u>	25	16	9

Failed owing to:

Methylene Blue Test.	B. Coli.	Phosphatase.
7 28%	2 8%	1 4%

Number of notices served under the Milk and Dairies Order 1936:-

Informal 0.
Statutory 0.

Complied with:-

Informal 0.
Statutory 0.

(b) Meat and other Foods.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Number licensed 8.
Inspections)
Defects found) See note below.
Defects remedied)

BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

Inspections 70.
Defects found 4.
Defects remedied 3.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register 14.
Basement Bakehouses 1.
Inspections 15.
Number of defects found 1.
Number of defects remedied 1.

FISH SHOPS.

Inspections 12.
Number of Defects found 1.
Number of Defects remedied 1.

GROCERS SHOPS.

Inspections 104.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS.

Inspections 16.

ICE CREAM SHOPS.

Inspections 30.
Number of Ice Cream Samples
taken 5.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED.

Total number of carcasses examined :- 7844.

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows & Bulls.	Cows.	Bulls.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected.	1236	782	71.	2646	2806	303
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	Nil	7	Nil	5	13	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	300	209	6	10	205	25
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	24.27%	27.62%	8.45%	0.56%	7.76%	8.91%
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	5.	18	Nil	2	Nil	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	179	283	21	12	Nil	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	14.88%	38.49%	29.57%	0.52%	0.00%	5.61%

Total Weight of Meat Condemned - 23 tons 3 cwts.

Number of Animals sent in for Slaughter under Tuberculosis Order 1938 -
NIL.

DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED AT THE
GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

5 carcasses of beef and all organs.
25 carcasses of beef (cow) and all organs.
10 forequarters of beef.
17 forequarters of beef (cow).
1 hindquarter of beef (cow).
1 short forequarter.
1 leg, 2 tops, 3 rumps, 2 aitchbones of beef.
1 thick flank, 2 loins, 3 flanks and 2 briskets of beef.
210 ox heads and tongues.
9 ox tongues.
9 ox hearts.
422 ox lungs.
528 ox livers.
290 parts ox liver.
26 ox skirts.
31 ox spleens.
93 ox mesenteries.
25 sets ox intestines.
154 cowsudders.
24 ox kidneys.
1 ox tail.
7 carcasses of veal and all organs.
2 legs of veal.
4 calves' feet.
1 calf's head and tongue.
8 calves' lungs.
6 calves' hearts.
11 calves' livers.
5 calves' kidneys.
5 carcasses of pork and all organs.
9 hocks of pork.
9 pigs' heads and tongues.
19 pigs' lungs.
6 pigs' hearts.
4 Pigs' kidneys.
12 pigs' livers.
12 pigs' mesenteries.
12 sets pigs' intestines.
13 carcasses of mutton and all organs.
3 forequarters of mutton
3 shoulders of mutton
2 legs of mutton
3 scrag necks of mutton
6 knuckles of mutton
2 sheeps' heads.
6 sheeps' lungs.
7 sheeps' hearts.

Details of Meat Condemned at the Government Slaughterhouse (cont'd).

2 sheeps' kidneys.
187 sheeps' livers.

TOTAL WEIGHT - 23 tons 2 cwts 3 qtrs.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.

189 lbs imported top, rump, flank, and loin of beef.	
1 carcase imported mutton.	3 tins veal loaf
9 lbs imported mutton.	23 tins sausages
30 lbs liver sausage	2 tins Vienna sausages
1 aislet	5 tins pate de foie
12 lbs white pudding	3 tins lambs' tongues
120 meat pies.	9 tins spaghetti
156 x 6 lbs tins corned beef.	2 tins macaroni
229 x 12 ozs tins corned beef.	5 tins macaroni cheese
47 x 6 lbs tins corned mutton	86 tins salmon
112 x 12 ozs tins corned mutton	1 tin crawfish
176 imported eggs.	10 tins sardines
66 lbs cheese	42 tins pilchards
104 lbs biscuits	21 tins snoek
66 lbs bacon	1 tin herrings
5 tins bacon rashers	1 tin cod roes
1358 tins evaporated milk	1963 tins herring tid bits
49 tins condensed milk	1 tin mackerel
2 tins mixed vegetables	53 tins snacks
9 tins potatoes	4 tins brisling
1213 tins beetroot	87 tins cod liver roe paste
1 tin turnips	13 tins hake
1 tin parsnips	3 tins salad
1 tin celery	120 tins smoked herring spread
697 tins peas	17 tins mussells
223 tins beans	4 tins rock fish
36 tins tomatoes	5 tins peaches
26 tins spinach	1 tin apricots
21 tins carrots	8 tins plums
25 tins meat soup	4 tins fruit cocktail
36 tins vegetable soup	5 tins pears
46 tins meat and vegetable stew	6 tins grapefruit
11 tins Irish stew	3 tins fruit salad
34 tins stewed steak	6 tins tomato juice
13 tins steak and kidney	10 tins orange juice
1 tin chicken	26 cartons chocolate-malt spread
1 tin corned beef hash	11 tins marmalade
1 tin chopped ham	68 tins jam
18 tins minced beef loaf	1 tin quara jelly
3 tins meat loaf	6 jars pickles
15 tins luncheon meat	246 lbs oatmeal
4 tins pork luncheon meat	72 lbs flour

Other Food Condemned (Cont'd).

54 lbs prunes
97 lbs dates
12 boats cherries
66 stones herrings
5 stones whiting
1 cwt butter beans.

TOTAL WEIGHT - 4 tons 5 cwts.

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:

- (1) a. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 206.
- b. Number of inspections made for the purpose 617.
- (2) a. Number of dwelling houses (included under sub heading above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulation 1925 and 1932 130.
- b. Number of inspections made for the purpose 425.
- (3) Number of dwelling Houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1.
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 192.

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 119.

HOUSING. (Cont'd).

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... 1.

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices

a. By Owners 0.

b. By Local Authority in default of Owners 0.

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 24.

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices

a. By Owners 15.

b. By Local Authority in default of Owners 4.

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 0.

(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0.

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0.

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV - Overcrowding:-

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded
at the end of the year 38.
- (2) Number of families dwelling therein 62.
- (3) Number of persons dwelling therein193.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported
during the year 10.
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding
relieved during the year 17.
- (2) Number of persons concerned in such
cases 61.
- (d) Number of formal notices to abate over-
crowding served 0.
- (e) Number of notices complied with 0.

NOTE:

Up to the end of 1947, we had 89 houses on our list as suitable for condemnation.

General Scheme for Repair of Houses.
Control of Buildings Order
Timber Control.

The Council's Surveyor is Licensing Officer for the purpose of the Control of Buildings Order.

In order to avoid overlapping in connection with work for which the Sanitary Inspector is responsible, an arrangement has been made whereby the Sanitary Inspector certifies such work when application is made for a licence. The licence is then issued by the Surveyor.

117 of these "Certificates of Essentiality" have been issued by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, in addition to 478 certificates for Building Materials.

In each case the premises are visited by the Sanitary Inspector in order to see that the materials are necessary, and a later visit paid in order to see that the work has been carried out.

H O R S H A M R U R A L D I S T R I C T, 1 9 4 7.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA 1947.

Area (Acres)	79,970.
Population at Census, 1931	20,710.
Estimated resident population, mid-1947	24,330.
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1947) according to the Rate Books	6,988
Rateable Value	£176,234
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£685

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Live Births (Legitimate	441.	228.	213.)	Birth Rate 19.03 per
(Illegitimate	22.	12.	10.)	1000 estimated R.P.
)	in mid-1947.
Still Births.....	15.	10.	5.)	Rate per 1,000
)	Total Births 32.39.
Deaths	319.	187.	132.	Death Rate 13.11.
England & Wales Birth Rate...	20.5	Death Rate		12.20.
W.Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate..	19.20.	Death Rate..		12.20.
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:				
	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000</u>	<u>Total Births.</u>	
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00		
Other Puerperal Causes	0	0.00		
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-				
All infants per 1,000 Live Births				34.55
Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ...				27.21
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births				181.81

During 1947 12 legitimate and 4 illegitimate children died under one year of age. Congenital malformations, birth injuries and

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year (Cont'd):

prematurity accounted for 4 of these deaths.

(Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales 41).

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	48 (48)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0 (0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0 (0)
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	4 (2)

The chief causes of death were:-

Heart Disease	89 (91 in 1946
Cancer	48 (48 in 1946
Cerebral Haemorrhage	52 (45 in 1946
Pneumonia	20 (13 in 1946

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The district is largely agricultural in character with a few large country houses, but a certain amount of ribbon development had taken place around Crawley and Horsham in the years prior to the outbreak of war. There are two brickworks, and a number of factories, - mainly in and around Crawley.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL:

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health, part time with
other districts in the Sanitary Combine, and,
as Assistant County Medical Officer, School
Medical Inspector and District Tuberculosis
Officer for the area.

(b) SANITARY INSPECTORS:

V. Bartrim, A.R.S.I. Senior Sanitary Inspector, -
and Surveyor under Building Bye-laws until
November 1945. Housing and Meat Inspector,
and Petrol and Carbide Inspector.

L.J.B. Baker, M.S.I.A. Sanitary Inspector,
Housing and Meat Inspector, and Petrol and
Carbide Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTORS (cont'd):

Certified Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Royal Sanitary Institute.

R. Powell, M.S.I.A., Additional Sanitary Inspector. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors. Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. (From 2nd June, 1947.)

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following cases among the civilian population were notified during 1947. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Diphtheria	0 (4 - 3 DNC)
Scarlet Fever	17 (16)
Whooping Cough	49 (41)
Measles	176 (16)
Erysipelas	7 (9)
Pneumonia	2 (17)
Puerperal Pyrexia	1 (1)
Acute Poliomyelitis	5 (2 - 1 DNC)
Dysentery	0 (6)
C.S.M.	0 (2 - 1 DNC)
Ophth-Neon.....	1 (0)

The Horsham Rural District was fortunate in that only five cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. Corrected figures for England and Wales show that the attack-rate for the general population was 18 per 100,000, so that the local figure is in keeping with that for the country as a whole. In many adjoining districts of Southern England, however, the figure was higher.

The Council made its annual grant to the local Nursing Association towards the cost of provision of nursing for Measles and Pneumonia.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

The number of cases added to the Register during the year .. 24.

Pulmonary Males ...	12.	Non-pulmonary Males...	3
Females ...	6.	Females...	3

There were 3 deaths from Tuberculosis, 2 pulmonary (both males), 1 non-pulmonary (male): .

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1947, was 249.

Number of Removals from Register - 5.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 201 children under the age of 5 years, and 46 between the ages of 5 and 14, received the full course under the official scheme.

On the 31st December 1947 the estimated child population (i.e. under 15 years) of the Horsham Rural District, was 5052. Of these, 3,525 had been dealt with under the official scheme (687 under fives, and 2729 of the school group).

In addition, 191 children received "reinforcing" doses.

Further particulars will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

There was a considerable reduction in the incidence of Scabies, a total of 26 cases and contacts requiring treatment, as compared with 94 cases in 1946, 166 in 1945, and 330 in 1944.

A total of 9 patients and 17 contacts were treated at home.

Details of the arrangements for the treatment of these cases will be found in the Appendix.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Routine bacteriological work throughout the year was again

Laboratory facilities (cont'd):

referred to the Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom. Details of the present arrangements will be found in the Appendix.

There has been a steady increase in the number of specimens of water and milk submitted to the Service.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was no change in the arrangements whereby patients were admitted to Swandean Isolation Hospital, Worthing. By agreement with the Corporation of the Borough of Worthing, eight beds were reserved for cases from the Horsham Rural District.

The following cases of infectious disease were admitted during the period ending 31st December, 1947:-

SWANDEAN ISOLATION HOSPITAL:

Scarlet Fever	4
Diphtheria	2 (DNC)
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (DNC)	5 (2 DNC)
1 transferred to Worthing Gen: Hospital.	
1 transferred to Stanmore.	
C.S.M. (DNC)	1 (DNC).

SOUTHLANDS:

Ophth-Neon	1.
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MAIDA VALE HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Poliomyelitis	1 (admitted privately)
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The question of the hospitalization of cases of Scarlet Fever is dealt with in the Appendix of this Report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER:

As from April 1st, 1947, the newly-formed North-West Sussex Joint Water Board became the Water Undertakers for the

WATER (cont'd):

District. As this Authority also serve the Horsham Urban District, comment on matters of common interest will be found in the Appendix.

Regular sampling of main water for bacteriological analysis, together with quarterly sampling for chemical examination, was carried out by the Health Department and the results are shown in tabular form. I am indebted to the staff of the Rates Department for information with regard to the number of dwelling-houses supplied, etc..

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>SAMPLES TAKEN</u>	<u>BACT.</u>	<u>CHEM.</u>	<u>SATIS- FACTORY.</u>	<u>E.COLI PRESENT OVER 3 PER 100 ml.</u>
Crawley Water Tower.	14	13	1	14	Nil
Crawley County Oak.	14	13	1	14	Nil
Coolham.	11	11	-	11	Nil
Billingshurst.	14	13	1	14	Nil
Shipley.	10	10	-	10	Nil
Coneyhurst.	9	9	-	9	Nil
Partridge Green.	4	3	1	4	Nil
Colgate.	1	1	-	1	Nil
<u>TOTAL:</u>	77	73	4	77	Nil

The following table shows the number of dwellinghouses, and the estimated population in each parish, supplied with main water:-

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>No. of dwellinghouses supplied with main water.</u>	<u>Estimated Population.</u>	<u>Stand Pipes.</u>
Billingshurst	573	2005	Nil.
Cowfold	194	679	Nil.
Horsham Rural	683	2390	Nil.
Crawley	1713	5995	Nil.
Itchingfield	156	546	Nil.
Lower Beeding	180	630	Nil.
Nuthurst	191	668	Nil.

PARISH	No. of dwellinghouses supplied with main water.	Estimated Population.	Stand Pipes.
Rudgwick	286	1001	Nil.
Rusper	162	567	Nil.
Shipley	242	847	Nil.
Slinfold	237	829	Nil.
Warnham	281	983	Nil.
West Grinstead	305	1067	Nil.
TOTAL:	5203	18207	Nil.

New houses connected to main supply 224
Existing Houses connected to main supply 70
Samples taken from Private supply

Chemical -
Bacteriological 38.

Number of samples found unsatisfactory:

Chemical -
Bacteriological 37.

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act:

Formal 48.
Informal 474.

Number of Notices complied with:

Formal 82.
Informal 482.

INSPECTIONS etc.

Complaints received 353.
Inspections 836.
Re-inspections 1527.

FACTORIES:

Number on register 79.
Inspections 64.
Defects found 11.
Defects remedied 7.

BAKEHOUSES:

Number on register	20.
Inspections	35.
Defects found	2.
Defects remedied	2.

OUTWORKERS PREMISES:

Inspections	5.
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MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Inspections	35.
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PUBLIC HOUSE CONVENIENCES:

Inspections	41.
-------------------	-----

FRIED FISH SHOPS:

Inspections	8.
-------------------	----

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Visits of enquiry	49.
Rooms disinfected	18.

ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS:

No. of visits in connection with vermin.	33.
No. of rooms treated for vermin	41.

DRAINAGE WORK:

Drains tested	35.
Drains relaid	14.
New Drains laid	24.
Houses connected to Main Drainage	1.
Houses provided with Flushing Cisterns..	18.
Privies converted to E.C.'s	2.
E.C.'s converted to W.C.'s	6.

DUSTBINS:

New Dustbins supplied	111.
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MILK SAMPLES:

Designation	Samples taken.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.
T.T. Certified	19	13	6
T.T. Pasteurised	3	3	-
Tuberculin Tested	47	40	7
Pasteurised	18	18	-
<u>TOTALS:</u>	87	74	13

Failed owing to:

Methylene Blue Test	B. Coli.	Phosphatase.
4.	13.	-

ICE CREAM:

Grade	Time taken to Reduce Methylene Blue in hours.	No. of Specimens reducing Meth. Blue.	No. of Specimens with Coliform Bacillus present.
1.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ or more.	9	1
2.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.	-	-
3.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.	7	2
4.	0	2	2
<u>TOTAL:</u>	-	18.	5

RODENT CONTROL:

No. of complaints received 79
 No. of infested premises found as a result
 of survey 677
 Estimated number of rats killed 11046
 During the year the Council's sewers have

RODENT CONTROL (Cont'd):

been test baited and two treatment tests carried out.

The results of these tests show that the rat population in the sewers is very small.

H O U S I N G.

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

- (1) a. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 1702
- b. No. of inspections made for the purpose 1936
- (2) a. No. of dwellinghouses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 and Rural Housing Survey 1267
- b. No. of inspections made for the purpose 1501.
- (3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 124.

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:-

- (a) No. of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 294
- (b) No. of houses closed by informal action and undertaking given -

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936.
- Houses demolished 2.
- (b) Closing Order on part of a building (Section 12) -

HOUSING (Cont'd):

- (c) Undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders (Section 11) -
 - (1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs -
 - (2) No. of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices -
- (d) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:
 - (1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 106
 - (2) No. of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (i) By owners 61
 - (ii) By Local Authority in default of owners 8.

4. Housing Act 1936 (Part IV) Overcrowding:

- (a)
 - (1) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 41.
 - (2) No. of families dwelling therein. 45.
 - (3) No. of persons dwelling therein..166.
- (b) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 6.
- (c) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 5.
- (d) No. of formal notices to abate overcrowding served -
- (e) No. of formal notices complied with.. -

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

The inspection of houses under the Rural Housing Survey was completed during 1947.

SUMMARY OF CATEGORIES:

PARISH	CATEGORIES					TOTAL
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
Billingshurst	129	213	202	34	71	649
Cowfold	73	143	28	2	9	255
Crawley	188	758	265	7	86	1304
Horsham Rural	135	357	255	25	97	869
Itchingfield	19	67	58	8	9	161
Lower Beeding	27	117	110	22	45	321
Nuthurst	24	92	55	10	36	217
Rudgwick	76	114	75	11	32	308
Rusper	25	61	47	6	27	166
Shipley	71	93	73	7	27	271
Slinfold	48	67	94	9	18	236
Warnham	39	109	91	32	35	306
West Grinstead	99	94	164	3	54	414
<u>TOTAL:</u>	953	2285	1517	176	546	5477

Percentage of houses Inspected.	17.4	41.7	27.7	3.2	10.0	100%
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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply

Dairies & Cowsheds:

Visits of Inspection	363
Number registered	357

Wholesale:

Tuberculin Tested	75
Accredited	72
Pasteurised	1
Others	201.

Retail:

Tuberculin Tested	9.
Accredited	1.

Retail: (cont'd).

Pasteurised	12
Others	82

Number of notices served under the Milk & Dairies Order 1926:

(a) Statutory	-
(b) Informal	35

Number of Notices complied with:

(a) Statutory	-
(b) Informal	31.

Knackers Yards.

Number of premises registered	2
Inspections	6

Slaughterhouses.

Visits	41.
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Meat and Other Foods.

The following articles of food were examined during the year, and condemned as unfit for human food:-

Meat	388	lb.
Fish	423	lb.
Fruit	92	lb.
Cheese	24	lb.
Flour	1333	lb.
Butter	112	lb.
Margarine	19	lb.
Lard	20	lb.
Biscuits	5½	lb.
Tinned Meat	27	tins
Tinned Fruit	102	tins
Tinned Fish	210	tins
Tinned Vegetables	487	tins
Tinned Milk	81	tins
Jam	3	jars
Eggs	348.	

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health:

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (cont'd).

(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities:-

<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>Written Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted.</u>
32.	29.	2.	-

(2) Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies:-

47.	35.	5.	-
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TOTAL:	79	64	7	-
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Cases in which defects were found:-

	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Want of Cleanliness	2.	2.
Sanitary Conveniences.		
(a) Insufficient	6.	4.
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	4.	3.
Insufficient drainage of floors.	1.	-
	13.	9.

OUTWORKERS.

Number on Register 8.

P E T W O R T H R U R A L D I S T R I C T, 1 9 4 7.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA 1947.

Area (Acres)	45,635
Population at Census, 1931	8,410
Estimated resident population, mid-1947	9,000
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1947) according to Rate Books	2,637
Rateable Value	£48,636
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£195

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate ...	153.	88.	65.)	Birth Rate 18.66
(Illegitimate .	15.	6.	9.)	per 1000 estimated
)	R.P. in mid 1947.
Still Births	4.	1.	3.)	Rate per 1000
)	Total Births 23.80.
Deaths	111.	63.	48.	Death Rate 12.33.
England & Wales Birth Rate	20.5	Death Rate	12.0.	
W. Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate	19.20.			
	Death Rate	12.20.		

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and other Puerperal Causes 0.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	29.76
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	26.14
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	66.66

During 1947, 5 legitimate and 1 illegitimate children died under one year of age. Three of these deaths were due to congenital malformations and birth injuries.

(Infant Mortality Rate for England & Wales	41).
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	19 (11).
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1.(0).
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	0 (0).

(Figures in brackets are for 1946).

The chief causes of deaths were:-

Heart Disease	34 (37)
Cancer	19 (11)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY.

(a) MEDICAL.

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine, and, as Assistant County Medical Officer, School Medical Inspector and District Tuberculosis Officer for the area.

(b) SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Norman Green, M.R. San.I., A.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors.
2. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
3. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Advanced Knowledge of the Duties of a Sanitary Inspector.
4. Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene (Honours). (Also Water Engineer and Superintendent of Sewage Works).
5. Certificate for Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers.
6. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Science as applied to Public Works and Buildings.

There were two changes in the staff of the Department during the year. The Technical assistant to the Senior Sanitary Inspector & Engineer left in June to take up an appointment with the Ministry of Works and as the various water main extensions and outline sewerage schemes required by the Ministry of Health had been prepared and presented, the vacancy was left open to be filled later when the details of the various sewerage schemes are required. The Additional Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W.A. Noble) left the service of the Council in December to take up an appointment with the Bradford

Public Health Officers of the Rural Authority (cont'd):

and Melksham Rural District Council. A pupil Sanitary Inspector has been appointed to assist in the Department.

(c) Surveyor under Building Byelaws:-

F.J. Hodgson, L.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., (Part-time).

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The main demobilisation of men and women from the forces was substantially completed during the year and the position of housing accommodation became acute in most of the villages, though it was relieved to some extent in Petworth and Bury where new houses were completed, and conversions of existing houses into flats were made, during the year.

The most acute housing shortage at the end of the year was in Northchapel, but this has every appearance of being relieved during the coming year when new houses are built. It is also expected that substantial progress will be made towards the erection of houses at Fittleworth, Duncton and Sutton.

Labour generally was in short supply, the prisoner-of-war labour being withdrawn during the year to be replaced to some extent by foreign labour imported from the Continent. These persons were housed in the four ex-military camps in the area.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following cases were notified during the year. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Scarlet Fever	5	(2)
Measles	37	(3)
Whooping Cough	10	(2)
Pneumonia	5	(6)
Erysipelas	0	(2)
Paratyphoid Fever	0	(1)
Diphtheria	1	(2 - 1 DNC).
Poliomyelitis	1	
C.S.M.	1	
Dysentery	9	

During the Autumn several notifications were received in

Notifiable Infectious Disease (cont'd).

respect of cases of Dysentery, due to the Flexner Bacillus, occurring in a Boys' Preparatory School in the District. In the majority of cases the disease was of a fairly mild character, but immediate steps were taken to carry out a survey, specimens being obtained from all scholars and from all members of the staff. As a result a number of "carriers" were detected. Treatment was at once instituted for these cases, and all possible precautionary measures put in hand. The health of the School since December last has been excellent. This very satisfactory outcome was, in no small measure, due to the close co-operation between the School Doctor, the Health Department and the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom, where every facility was made available for investigation of the outbreak.

T U B E R C U L O S I S.

The number of cases added to the Register during the year 17.

Pulmonary Males	7.	Non-pulmonary Males ...	2.
Females	7.	Females ...	1.

There were 4 deaths from Tuberculosis, all pulmonary (3 male, 1 female).

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1947, was 117.

Number of Removals from Register - 1.

The home nursing of measles and pneumonia by the West Sussex Nursing Association was continued, and aided by a grant from the Council.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 64 children received the full course of immunisation under the official scheme. Of these, 63 were below the age of 5 years.

It is estimated that on the 31st December, 1947, there were 700 children below five years, and 1130 of school age,

Diphtheria Immunisation (cont'd):

in the Petworth Rural District. Of this total of 1830, 1435 had been dealt with through the official scheme (327 under-fives, and 1108 school children).

In addition 75 "reinforcing" doses were given.

Further particulars and comments will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

TREATMENT OF SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

There was a further reduction in the incidence of Scabies during the year. The number of cases treated dropped to 11, the majority of whom were dealt with successfully by home treatment, only one being referred to St. Richards Hospital. In addition treatment was provided for 31 contacts.

These figures compare very favourably with the 119 cases and contacts notified in 1945, and the 63 in 1944.

Details of the arrangements for the treatment of these cases will be found in the Appendix.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Routine bacteriological work throughout the year was again referred to the Public Health Laboratory at West Hill House, Epsom. Details of the present arrangements will be found in the Appendix.

There has been a steady increase in the number of specimens of water and milk submitted to the Service.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

By agreement with the Chichester City Council, cases of Infectious Disease from the Petworth Rural District which require hospital treatment were admitted to the Chichester Isolation Hospital.

The following cases were admitted there during the period ending 31st December, 1947:-

Accommodation for Infectious Disease (cont'd):

Scarlet Fever 3 (1) (3 in 1945 & 6 in 1944).
Diphtheria 1 (2. 1 DNC). (None in 1945 & 1944).
Poliomyelitis 1
W.Cough & Pneumonia 1.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER: Public Supply.

I am indebted to Mr. Norman Green, the Water Engineer, for the following reports on Water Supplies, Drainage and Sewerage, and on Public Cleansing:-

There has been no change in the source of the water supply for public purposes. The existing source has continued to yield a supply both satisfactory in quantity and quality. There have, however, been some slight changes during the year which ought to be recorded here. The chemical analysis of the water shows the amount of iron present to be gradually increasing and this also applies to manganese. Because of this we have had complaints from time to time of a black deposit being found in the water, particularly after heavy flows in the mains had been experienced for one reason or another. This was reported to the Council who instructed the Senior Sanitary Inspector and Engineer to discuss with the Council's consulting engineers the best means of overcoming this trouble. As a result, all water before distribution will, as far as possible, be passed through a reservoir, where settlement of the iron particles will take place. The alteration to mains to enable this to be done was about to be taken in hand at the close of the year under review. The Engineer also drew the Council's attention towards the water consumption rate during the latter part of the year, and the relatively small margin between that rate and the pumping rate.

The Council authorised the Engineer to seek the advice of the consulting engineers on increasing the supply if and when required, and investigations were proceeding with this object in view at the close of the year.

Chlorination has been continued on the same lines and at the same dosage rate as in previous years.

Samples for Bacteria Coli examination have been taken every week from the source and one in two weeks from the mains, i.e. before and after chlorination; towards the end of the year the practice of taking weekly samples from each point at the same time was adopted. All samples for this purpose are now sent to the County Laboratory, County Hall, Chichester. All samples were

Water: Public Supply (cont'd):

satisfactory.

In addition to the routine samples two were taken for a full chemical analysis and bacteriological examination by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, Victoria Street, London. The analyst reported as follows:-

July 1947. Sample taken from Borehole No.2. Petworth Waterworks.

"This sample is reasonably clear and bright in appearance having only very faint opalescence and a trace of matter in suspension. The water is neutral in reaction, hard in character but no unduly so, it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution and is free from metals apart from a trace of iron. It is of the highest standard of organic quality.

These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply."

December 1947. Sample taken from Bore No.1. Petworth Waterworks.

"This sample has very faint opalescence due to the presence of a trace of iron but the turbidity is not pronounced. It is free from other metals apart from a minute trace of manganese. The water is neutral in reaction, hard in character but no unduly so and it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. Apart from the slight objection that it is not quite clear and bright in appearance, the water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes."

During the year the following extensions to the water mains were laid:-

Quennels, Plaistow to Pitts Gate, Plaistow... 575 lin.yds.4" diam.
Brewhurst Lane to Pephurst Farm, Loxwood (1,110 lin.yds.3" diam.
(950 lin.yds.4" diam.

Both extensions were grant-aided schemes sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture. The first named was carried out by direct labour, with prisoner-of-war assistance, the latter by a civil engineering contractor.

Water. Public Supply (cont'd):

During the year approval was obtained to carrying out the water main extensions contained in Priority List No. 1 under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944. A contract was entered into with a firm of civil engineering contractors and work was about to commence at the end of the year. Application for approval to proceed to tender for the extensions contained in Priority List No. 2 was made to the Ministry of Health, but no approval had been received at the end of the year.

There was no major alteration to the supply to cottages in the Duncton and Heath End areas during the year. These are being supplied temporarily with main water through an existing supply tank and system of pipes originally provided in connection with a private supply of the Leconfield Estate Co., and which was found to be contaminated. It was hoped that it would be possible to disconnect the individual properties from this system of temporary pipes and connect them to the public main direct, but apart from two or three this has not yet been done owing to the shortage of labour and material.

The new boosting plant to raise main water from Duncton to Littleton and Upwaltham Farms was not in operation at the close of the year. The new machinery was still awaited, being many months behind schedule.

A number of wells supplying individual properties were sampled during the year and action taken where necessary. Fifty five samples were taken from private sources during the year, seven for chemical analysis and forty eight for bacteriological examination or the B. Coli test. Thirty samples were reported as unsatisfactory.

There was grave shortage of water in some parts of the district not served by mains, e.g. Bedham area and Ifold Estate; local haulage contractors and the N.F.S. carted water from the mains to private residents at their request and expense.

A number of private residents in one part of the Bedham area (Horsebridge and Brick Kiln Common) got together and asked the Council to allow them to lay a temporary supply pipe from the main at Crimbourne Farm to supply their various properties until such time as a main could be laid.

The Council agreed to this and offered to make a contribution towards the cost, as part of the pipe would be required when the main was laid to supply the scattered properties on Brick Kiln Common. The arrangements to lay the pipe were practically completed by the end of the year.

Water. Public Supply (cont'd):

The number of dwelling houses connected to the mains during the year was 116, the total number of dwelling houses connected to the mains at the end of 1947 was 1,598 i.e. about 61% of the houses in the district.

The number of dwelling houses connected to the mains in the various parishes is as follows:-

Barlavington	5.	Bury	119.
Bignor	10.	Duncton	21.
Fittleworth	124.	Kirdford	229.
Loxwood	141.	Northchapel	95.
Stopham	26.	Sutton	42.
Wisborough Green .	171.	Petworth	615.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The preparation of outline schemes of drainage for all the villages and hamlets throughout the district was completed during the year. Application was made to the Ministry of Health for approval to obtain tenders for the Northchapel scheme who directed a local Inquiry into the scheme. This Inquiry had not been held at the close of the year under review.

There were no other changes or developments.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The charge for emptying cesspools was increased by the Hampshire Cleansing Service.

A refuse collection service covers the whole of the district with a frequency of collection varying from twice weekly in the central parts of Petworth, to once monthly in the isolated parts. The greater part of the area is collected once fortnightly. One refuse vehicle, a Dennis with a body of 10 cubic yards capacity, side loading, maintains this service with comparative ease.

All salvage is dealt with at the central depot by Council employees, and the income is retained by the Council.

The Council have not undertaken the emptying of cesspools, but arrange for a private firm to empty cesspools during January, April, July and September for householders who make applications to the Senior Sanitary Inspector. A charge of 30/- per load (about 700 gallons) is made.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Rural Housing Survey has proceeded steadily during the first eight months of the year.

During the latter part of the year there was no assistant

Sanitary Inspection of the Area (cont'd):

Sanitary Inspector to undertake the survey. Good progress was made in obtaining undertakings from owners to recondition their properties which had been dealt with formally under Sections 11 or 12 of the Housing Act. No formal procedure was undertaken under Section 9 of the Act.

No. of notices served under the Public Health Act:-

Informal	19.
Statutory	Nil.

No. of notices complied with:-

Informal	10.
Statutory	Nil.

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	237.
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No. of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	193.
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No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost. Section 11.....	43.
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Ditto. Section 12.....	6.
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No. of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. Section 9.....	117.
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Actions under Statutory Powers during the year:-

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16, of the Housing Act 1936.

1. No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1.
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Actions under Statutory Powers during the year (cont'd):

2. No. of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices
 - (a) By owners Nil.
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners Nil.

Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... 12.
2. No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which statutory action under Section 11 was commenced 54.
3. No. of undertakings given by owners and accepted by the Council to make houses fit for human habitation to the satisfaction of the Council 36.
4. No. of dwellings made fit 7.

Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

1. No. of dwellinghouses or parts of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation in respect of which Closing Orders have been made. 2.

INSPECTIONS, etc. (excluding Housing Inspection).

Factories	2.
Workplaces	Nil.
No. of notices served	1.
Bakehouses	5.
No. of notices served	1.
Butchers' shops	19.
No. of notices served	2.
Restaurants, cafes, canteens	2.
No. of notices served	1.
Slaughterhouses (occasional slaughtering only).....	Nil.
Fried Fish Shops	1.
Grocers' shops	5.
Fishmongers	5.
Water supply	560.

Inspections, etc. (cont'd).

Sewerage	76.
Drainage	91.
Refuse Collection & disposal	17.
Public Conveniences	47.
Salvage	4.
Cemetery	31.
Petroleum storage	9.
Control of Civil Building (Licences)	309.
Miscellaneous Sanitary visits ...	6.

Privies converted to pail closets	1.
Pail closets converted to W.C.'s.	7.

Infectious Diseases.

No. of enquiries into cases of infectious disease	26.
No. of visits re disinfection ...	3.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings.

Camping sites licensed	2.
Moveable dwellings licensed	16.
No. of inspections	50.

Pests and Rodent Control.

Bed Bugs.	No. of visits for inspection.	5.
	No. of rooms fumigated	1.
Fleas.	No. of visits for inspection.	3.
	No. of rooms fumigated	5.
Rats.	No. of visits for inspection.	
	(Rodent Officer & Operator) ..	88.
	No. of rats killed (estimated)	149.
	No. of rats picked up dead...	42.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

1. Milk Supply.

	No. of Wholesale Producers	150.
(a)	Designated	64.
(b)	Others	86.
	No. of inspections of cowsheds etc..	205.

Milk Supply (cont'd).

Retail Purveyors - No. on Register	57.
(a) Tuberculin tested	1.
(b) Pasteurised	3.
(c) Others	53.
No. of inspections of dairies, vehicles etc.....	16.
No. of informal notices served under Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	43.
No. of informal notices complied with	29.

Ice Cream.

No. of persons registered for sale of ice cream	3.
No. of persons registered for manufacture of ice cream	1.

2. Meat and Other Foods.

There was no slaughtering at the slaughterhouses within the district during the year apart from a few brought in by small pigkeepers.

Visits have been paid to food shops in the district and the following foodstuffs have been condemned as unfit for human food during the year:-

Meat	24 lbs. 6 ozs.
Meat (tins)	9 tins.
Fish	46 stone.
Fish (tins)	14 tins.
Fish paste	150 tins.
Eggs	60 doz.
Milk	9 tins.
Peas and beans	11 tins.
Potatoes	5 tins.
Grapefruit	1 tin.
Jam	1 tin.
Semolina	140 lbs.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1947.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. of houses inspected	168.	228.	179.	575.

Rural Housing Survey (cont'd).

CLASSIFICATION.

	1945.	1946.	1947.	Total.
No. of houses suitable in all respects ...	-	25.	8.	33.
No. of houses with minor defects, P.H. Act.	-	31.	5.	36.
No. of houses suitable for action under Section 9 of the Housing Act.....	123.	112.	117.	352.
No. of houses suitable for action under Section 11 of the Housing Act	43.	56.	43.	142.
No. of houses suitable for action under Section 12 of the Housing Act	2.	4.	6.	12.

A P P E N D I X.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

By agreement between the County Council and the District Councils, immunisation of children in West Sussex is carried out by the Asst. School Medical Officers, with the assistance of the District Nurses. Records are kept in the School Medical Department at County Hall, and this department undertakes all administrative work in connection with the campaign. Circular 193/45, of the Ministry of Health, requires all Medical Officers of Health to keep individual case records of children receiving immunisation in their areas. A card index is therefore maintained locally, and is available for the purpose of making the half-yearly and yearly returns required by the Ministry.

The coming into operation of Section 26 of the National Health Services Act, 1946, will transfer to the County Council responsibility for all arrangements for immunisation against Diphtheria.

During the year under review, monthly sessions were held at Crawley, at the Horsham Health Centre and at the Roffey Clinic. In addition, regular sessions were held at all smaller centres throughout the district, when possible at the time of School Medical Inspections. Every effort is made to ensure that there is no avoidable delay in arranging for the immunisation of any child as soon as possible after the receipt of the parents' application. In the case of the smaller villages, this frequently necessitates special visits in order to deal with small numbers of children, and has led to increased travelling by the medical staff.

Reference to the statistics, given separately for each of the three Districts, will show that a satisfactory level of immunisation is being maintained. There can be no doubt that the actual level is higher than the estimates given, as many children receive treatment privately, from their family practitioners, and only rarely is it possible to obtain full details of these cases. In addition, no information is obtainable with reference to the large number of children resident in boarding-schools in the area. The number of these, in the 5-14 age-group, must amount to at least 900-1000.

It will be seen that during the year a large number of children, inoculated previously during 1937-1942, received their third, or "reinforcing" doses. When, as should always be the case, a child is first immunised at one year, it is desirable to administer one further dose at about the age of

Diphtheria Immunisation (cont'd):

school-entry, and again between 10 and 11 years.

Regular visiting by the District Nurses of all young children has continued during the year, special lists having been prepared for the purpose based on information from the local Food Offices. Each child receives an attractive "greeting-card" on his first birthday, together with an application form for immunisation, and this method of propaganda has proved very effective.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There has been no change in the arrangements whereby specimens for bacteriological examination (water and milk samples, ice cream, throat swabs, blood specimens etc.) are submitted to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Epsom. Reference was made a year ago to the closure of the Laboratory at Christs Hospital in the Spring of 1945, and to the difficulties encountered in arranging for the delivery, to the Epsom Laboratory, of specimens on the day of collection.

Each District Council, by agreement with the Medical Research Council, made a block payment towards the cost of all work carried out during the year.

It may be that, with future extensions of this Service, a new laboratory may be opened to which specimens may more conveniently be sent. At present, the existing scheme is the best that can be devised, and the staff of the Epsom Laboratory have always proved to be most helpful and co-operative.

HOSPITALIZATION OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

This matter was referred to, at some length, in the Appendix to the Annual Report for 1946. The undesirability of admitting cases of Scarlet Fever to hospital (as a routine measure) was pointed out, and the recognised criteria for admission given.

There was a slight rise in the notification rate during 1947, the total for the three Districts being 43, as against 27 during 1946. The following table indicates the proportion of cases admitted to hospital, and it will be seen that the proportion still remains high.

Percentage of cases of S.F. admitted to Hospital:

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	Local Authority.
100%	61%	80%	53%	66%	57%	Horsham Urban District
89%	70%	62%	61%	81%	23%	Horsham Rural District
87%	64%	42%	43%	50%	60%	Petworth Rural District

TREATMENT OF SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

During the war years, owing to the enormous rise in the incidence of this disease, it became necessary to establish treatment centres throughout the district, - details of which were set out in previous Reports. Reference was made, last year, to the closure of Tan Cottage Sick-Bay and the Horsham Base Hospital, and it was explained that reliance was now placed, in the great majority of cases, on home treatment, the necessary applications of Benzyl Benzoate Cream being supplied by the Health Department.

Reference to the figures for each District, given in the body of this Report, will show that there has been a very considerable reduction in the incidence of this troublesome disease. In addition the type of case now seen is much less severe, owing to the fact that general practitioners, nurses and the public are more familiar with the symptoms of scabies, and treatment is sought at an earlier stage.

It is to be hoped that Scabies, as the housing conditions of the people improve, will again become a rare disease, - as it was ten years ago.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) Infectious Cases.

1. Horsham Urban and Rural Districts:-

The Morris Ambulance, jointly owned by the Horsham Urban and Rural District Councils, and used for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious diseases, was purchased in 1927. Although maintained in fairly good running order, the vehicle is rather out of date.

Ambulance Facilities (cont'd):

A member of the Surveyor's staff acts as driver, and the general assistant to the Urban Sanitary Inspector's department as attendant. It was therefore necessary, in certain cases, as when the patient was a woman or a child acutely ill, to arrange for the Swandean Ambulance to carry out the work, a nurse then being provided.

2. Petworth Rural District:-
Patients suffering from notifiable infectious diseases, when sent to the Chichester Isolation Hospital, are transported in one of the Chichester Borough Ambulances, driver and nurse being provided by the Hospital.

(b) Sickness and Accident Cases.

1. Horsham Urban and Rural Districts:-
The St. John Ambulance Brigade have local divisions in the towns of Horsham and Crawley. In Horsham, two modern ambulances are maintained and a resident driver is employed, attendants being provided by the Nursing Division of the Brigade. The town of Crawley and the surrounding area are served by a vehicle maintained by the Crawley Division, with attendants provided by the Nursing Division. No grant is made by either Council towards the cost of this work.

I would like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the highly efficient work of both Divisions.

2. Petworth Rural District:-
The Petworth Rural District Council maintain a modern ambulance, a Morris vehicle delivered in 1940. This was used for the collection and transfer of cases of non-infectious illness and accident, the duties of driver and attendant being undertaken by unpaid volunteers.

(c) Hospital Car Service.

This Service was organised during 1946, to carry out the work of the Volunteer Car Pool. Several drivers, who had given their services to the latter

Hospital Car Service (cont'd):

Service during the war, agreed to carry on under the new Scheme, which has proved of great benefit to the community, but there is a great need for more volunteers in the Horsham area.

TREATMENT OF DIABETES.

In Circular 2734 of the Ministry of Health, all Local authorities were empowered to provide supplies of Insulin for persons suffering from diabetes among the poorer inhabitants of their districts. All three authorities in the North-Eastern Combined District agreed, in the Spring of 1944, to make such provision in necessitous cases. The number of patients who received this free provision was 2 in the Horsham Urban District and 2 in the Horsham Rural District. No applications were received from residents in the Petworth Area.

WATER SUPPLIES - HORSHAM URBAN & RURAL DISTRICTS.

During the first quarter of the year under review the main source of supply to the town of Horsham was from the Whitesbridge Pumping Station, whence water passed by the rising main to the Beedingwood Reservoir. For some years the yield from this well had tended to diminish, and for this reason water continued to be drawn from the old Stanley Street Well. The amounts withdrawn were, however, relatively small, that for the month of March being 1,954,000 gallons. Reference was made in earlier Reports to this source, which was reopened in 1943, and to the fact that the water was untreated, except for chlorination, in spite of which it was permitted to pass to consumers without any "contact time," no tanks having been provided. During the first quarter of the year the station was only in operation by day, and it was therefore possible to maintain a close watch upon the operation of the chlorinating apparatus.

On the 1st April, 1947, I addressed a letter to the Clerk to the Joint Water Board, pointing out therein that the formation of the Joint Board would in no way affect the responsibilities of the various Sanitary Authorities in connection with the sampling of water as it reaches the consumer. Details were given of the routine sampling methods adopted in the past, and the Board's approval was requested to the taking of samples at source in the case of Whitesbridge and Stanley Street. This approval having been given, sampling by the staff of the Health Departments has continued as before, details being given in the body of this Report. At the

Water Supplies - Horsham Urban & Rural Districts (cont'd):

same time it was suggested that there should be an interchange of information, copies of all reports received by the District Councils being passed to the Board on the understanding that reports or samples taken by the Board's staff should be made available to the District Councils. The scheme as suggested did not come in to operation until 1948, no samples having been taken by the Board during the year under review.

Following the formation of the Joint Board, considerable changes took place in the operation of the distribution system. Whereas previously the soft water from the Urban sources had been used to supply the town, during the summer of 1947 onwards Whitesbridge water was used to supply large areas of the Rural District, including Crawley, Warnham and Rudgwick. In these areas, where a water of moderate hardness had previously been supplied, the provision of softer water was not unwelcome. Many complaints, however, were made by Urban residents who found themselves supplied, for the first time, with hard water. The mixture of water from several sources, such as occurs in the Star Reservoir, would make the investigation of any pollution, should it occur, a matter of considerable difficulty.

Although it had been suggested that the formation of a Joint Board would be of particular benefit to the Urban District, whose own sources had given rise to anxiety, figures show that the amount of water pumped from Whitesbridge and Stanley Street, during the last three quarters of 1947, was greatly in excess of that in any previous year. In 1945 the yield from Whitesbridge was 177 million gallons, rising to 188 million in 1946 and to 191 million in 1947. If the view expressed by the late Dr. Suckling was correct, namely that pumping at Stanley Street reduced the yield at Whitesbridge, this last figure would doubtless have been much greater had the "Town Well" continued in operation as before. This, however, was not the case, as, shortly after the formation of the Joint Board, continuous pumping commenced at Stanley Street and continued to the end of the year. Whereas the yield in March was under two million gallons, the figure rose, as a result of constant pumping, to 8,160,000 gallons in November. Although constant supervision of chlorination was obviously essential, no attendant was provided for this station except during the normal hours of working by day. This method of operation of an old well, situated in a built-up area, and having no provision for contact of chlorine, must give rise to concern. The attention of the Board was called to this danger at their meeting on the 30th January 1948, the matter being followed up by a letter to the Clerk to the Board, copies of which were circulated to all members and to the two District Councils.
